

Systemic surgery, *i. e.*, surgery of the blood-vascular system, bones, joints, etc., is discussed in seven chapters.

The chapter devoted to fractures is especially commendable, although it would seem wiser to have introduced a description of the moulded plaster splints of Stimson.

The chapter devoted to the diseases of bones and joints are sufficiently complete, and consist of a readable and well-classified mass of surgical data.

The chapter on orthopedic surgery is a commendable addition to a work on surgery.

The remaining chapters, XVII to XXIX inclusive, deal with the subject of regional surgery.

Chapters XVII and XVIII deal with the head and spine, and are excellent. Chapter XIX gives sufficient of the surgery of the face, mouth, and neck, and is specially well illustrated by appropriately chosen illustrations.

The surgery of the breast, chest wall, lungs, hernia of the abdomen, the gastro-intestinal tract, and the gall-bladder, liver, pancreas, and spleen are handled in a very thorough and readable manner in the succeeding chapters, and conform to the modern opinions existing concerning these regions.

It might have been wiser to have placed the chapter on venereal diseases, the surgery of the male genital organs, and the surgery of the urethra and prostate before the surgery of the bladder and kidneys, and to have included some description of the modern use of neosalvarsan in the treatment of syphilis.

The final chapter on the surgery of the female genital organs is scarcely sufficient to meet the needs of the modern student. As far as the subject is discussed it is admirably handled.

Taken as a whole the book presents a readable, accurate condensation of the subject of modern surgery, and should find a ready field of usefulness as a text-book for the student and as a handy reference-book for the general practitioner. J. M. H.

DEVELOPMENT AND ANATOMY OF THE NASAL ACCESSORY SINUSES.

By WARREN B. DAVIS, M.D.

THIS work is based on 290 lateral nasal walls, the material being obtained partly from the postmortem room of the Friedrichshain Krankenhaus, Berlin, from the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy of Philadelphia, and the gynecological and obstetrical departments of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. The first two chapters are devoted to the method used in preparing and obtaining the specimens and the kind of anatomical material

used. The sinuses are taken up *seriatum*, and great stress is laid upon their embryology.

There is nothing new added to what is already known concerning the anatomy of the parts, though the early development of some of the sinuses in fetal life is a distinct advance over older embryological teachings.

The 57 illustrations by Dorothy Peters are excellent in detail, being taken from the original dissections, the majority being natural size unless otherwise mentioned.

B. D. P.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. By CHARLES A. L. REED, A.M., F.C.S., M.D., Professor in the University of Cincinnati; Gynecological Surgeon to the Cincinnati Hospital, the German Deaconess' Hospital, and the Jewish Hospital; former President of the American Medical Association; author of *Text-book of Gynecology*. Pp. 944; 448 illustrations. New York and London: D. Appleton & Company, 1913.

THIS volume is written, as stated in the preface, "exclusively to meet the demands of utility." And while the author endeavors by his descriptions to place the knife in the hand of the reader and direct him through the operation, he wisely cautions against the assumption of surgical skill by the book-made amateur and endorses the present movement to limit surgical practice. One feels, perhaps, that medical and hygienic measures are submerged in a descriptive maze of over two hundred operative procedures. In recognition of the wide domain of gynecology, sections are devoted to diseases of the rectum, kidney, breast, and to the surgical conditions of pregnancy and parturition. Malformations, injuries, displacements, and foreign bodies are taken up in order. The various bacterial infections receive due attention. In the treatment of streptococcic infection of the puerperal uterus, a moot point, active surgical intervention, curettage, is recommended. Emphasis is laid on the necessity of early diagnosis of malignancy, and the hysterectomy of Wertheim is regarded by the author, notwithstanding its high immediate mortality, as offering best ultimate results in carcinoma of the uterus. Radium therapy of neoplasms is not mentioned, and the use of the x-rays in treatment is dismissed in a few lines. The section on menstruation, reprinted from a former work, shows little evidence of revision. The illustrations, mostly diagrammatic, are suitably chosen to correlate the text. The index is unusually comprehensive. The volume forms a welcome addition to the literature of the subject.

P. F. W.